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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/737,397	12/15/2003	Christopher L. Kelley	TI-36749	7606
23494	7590	01/17/2006	EXAMINER	
TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INCORPORATED P O BOX 655474, M/S 3999 DALLAS, TX 75265				FIORITO, JAMES
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
		1763		

DATE MAILED: 01/17/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/737,397	KELLEY, CHRISTOPHER L.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	James A. Fiorito	1763	

– The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address –

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 December 2003.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 10-18 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-9, 19 and 20 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 15 December 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12-15-2003.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

Applicant's election without traverse of Group I in the reply filed on October 25, 2005 is acknowledged.

Claims 10-18 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to a nonelected Group, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Election was made **without** traverse in the reply filed on October 25, 2005.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 5, and 8-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leahey (US 6,367,410).

With respect to Claim 1: Leahey discloses a temperature control assembly (Fig. 12 Item 908, Column 9 Lines 53-67 and Column 10 Lines 1-9) comprising: a housing of generally annular cross-section, wherein the housing comprises: an aperture generally disposed along a center axis of the housing (Fig. 12 Item 1212, Column 9 Lines 53-67

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and Column 10 Lines 1-9); a first side disposed between the aperture and an outside edge of the housing and including a surface generally perpendicular to the center axis (Fig. 12 Item 1206, Column 9 Lines 53-67 and Column 10 Lines 1-9); a channel disposed through the surface (Fig. 12 Item 1214, Column 9 Lines 53-67 and Column 10 Lines 1-9); a second side disposed between the aperture and the outside edge and having a reflective appearance (Fig. 12 Item 908, Column 9 Lines 53-67 and Column 10 Lines 1-9); a plurality of sockets disposed between the surface and the second side and formed to accept a plurality of heating elements (Fig. 12 Item 1216, Column 9 Lines 53-67 and Column 10 Lines 1-9); and a flange disposed along the first side and having a plurality of holes arranged substantially to align the temperature control assembly for use in an etching process chamber assembly and to position the second side to face toward a process chamber of the etching process chamber assembly (Fig. 12 Item 1202, Column 9 Lines 53-67 and Column 10 Lines 1-9); a cooling conduit formed from a non-corrosive metallic material, wherein the cooling conduit is disposed along a groove created in the first side, disposed within the channel, and disposed adjacent to the aperture (Fig. 12 Item 1214, Column 9 Lines 53-67 and Column 10 Lines 1-9); a fastener coupled to the housing and operable to associate the cooling conduit with the housing (Fig. 12 Item 1210, Column 9 Lines 53-67 and Column 10 Lines 1-9); and a mounting block coupled to the cooling conduit (Fig. 12 Item 908, Column 9 Lines 53-67 and Column 10 Lines 1-9). The mounting block is not described in the specification of Leahey, but it is shown in the drawing of the temperature control assembly shown in Figure 12. In Figure 12 the upper most socket (Item 1216) has a larger volume than the

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other sockets and the cooling conduit adjacent to the uppermost socket contains two holes, showing that the inlet and outlet of the cooling fluid are at this location. Therefore, the uppermost socket is used as a mounting block to couple the cooling conduit to a coolant source.

Claim 1 differs from Leahey in reciting that there are a plurality of fasteners while Leahey only teaches one fastener. The use of a one piece construction instead of the structure would be merely a matter of obvious engineering choice. *In re Larson*, 340 F.2d 965, 968, 144 USPQ 347, 349 (CCPA 1965). Also, it is obvious to make the fasteners portable, integral, separable, or adjustable. *In re Lindberg* 93 USPQ 23; *In re Larson et al.* 144 USPQ 347; *In re Dulberg* 129 USPQ 348; *In re Stevens* 101 USPQ 284.

With respect to Claim 5: Leahey discloses the housing is formed of aluminum (Column 9 Lines 59-61).

With respect to Claim 8: Leahey discloses the mounting block is formed from a metal complementary to the non-corrosive metallic material (Column 9 Lines 59-61).

With respect to Claim 9: Leahey discloses the groove has a radius substantially equal to the radius of the cooling conduit (Fig. 12 Item 1214).

Claims 2-4, 6-7 and 19-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leahey (US 6,367,410) in view of Siegfried (US 6,984,942).

With respect to Claim 2: Leahey discloses a temperature control assembly in accordance with claim 1 as stated above.

Leahey does not expressly state the plurality of fasteners comprises: a plurality of first fasteners disposed within a plurality of cavities, wherein the cavities are formed in the surface such that the first fasteners disposed within the cavities do not extend past the surface; and a plurality of second fasteners disposed along the housing adjacent to the groove such that the second fasteners do not extend past the surface.

Siegfried discloses a temperature control assembly wherein at least two fasteners (Fig. 1 Item 110, Column 4 Lines 53-67) are disposed along the assembly adjacent to a groove such that the fasteners do not extend past the surface (Fig. 2 Item 216 and 214, Column 5 Lines 65-67 and Column 6 Lines 1-4). Leahey and Siegfried are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely temperature control assemblies.

At the time of invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to form the assembly of Leahey including a plurality of fasteners are disposed along the assembly adjacent to a groove such that the fasteners do not extend past the surface in view of the teaching of Siegfried. The suggestions or motivations for doing so would have been to provide cooling to the peripheral edge of the temperature control

assembly, to add structural rigidity and alignment force to the assembly (Column 4 Lines 52-67 and Column 5 Lines 1-3).

The plurality of first fasteners and the plurality of cavities in claim 2 are described by the applicant to have criticality by allowing the assembly to couple to another component of the etching process chamber assembly in a flush manner (Specification Paragraph 21).

Leahy discloses a fastener (Fig. 12 Item 1210, Column 9 Lines 53-67 and Column 10 Lines 1-9) that allows the assembly to couple to another component of the etching process chamber assembly in a flush manner. The plurality of first fasteners and the plurality of cavities in claim 2 are equivalent to the fastener of Leahy. An express suggestion to substitute one equivalent component or process for another is not necessary to render such substitution obvious In re Fout, 675 F.2d 297,213 USPQ 532 (CCPA 1982). Further, Substitution of equivalents requires no express motivation. *In re Fount*, 213 USPQ 532 (CCPA 1982); *In re Siebentritt* 152, USPQ (CCPA 1967).

With respect to Claim 3: Leahy discloses a temperature control assembly in accordance with claim 2 as stated above.

Leahy does not expressly state the vertical distance between the bottom of each of the cavities and the bottom of the channel is less than the vertical distance between the top of the cooling conduit as it rests in the channel and the bottom of the channel, such that when coupled to the housing the first fasteners associate the cooling conduit with the housing by clamping the cooling conduit within the channel.

The details of the assembly in claim 2 are described by the applicant as having criticality by allowing the assembly to couple to another component of the etching process chamber assembly in a flush manner (Paragraph 21).

Leahy discloses a fastener (Fig. 12 Item 1210, Column 9 Lines 53-67 and Column 10 Lines 1-9) that allows the assembly to couple to another component of the etching process chamber assembly in a flush manner. The details of the assembly in claim 3 and the fastener of Leahy are equivalents. An express suggestion to substitute one equivalent component or process for another is not necessary to render such substitution obvious In re Fout, 675 F.2d 297,213 USPQ 532 (CCPA 1982). Further, Substitution of equivalents requires no express motivation. *In re Fount*, 213 USPQ 532 (CCPA 1982); *In re Siebentritt* 152, USPQ (CCPA 1967).

With respect to Claim 4: Siegfried discloses fasteners (Fig. 2 Item 216 Column 4 Lines 53-67 and Column 5 Lines 1-3) that each include a curved surface that engages the outside surface of the cooling conduit (Fig. 2 Item 214 Column 4 Lines 53-67 and Column 5 Lines 1-3), such that when coupled to the housing the fasteners associate the cooling conduit with the housing by clamping the cooling conduit against the housing (Fig. 2 Item 216 Column 4 Lines 53-67 and Column 5 Lines 1-3).

Siegfried does not expressly state that the curved surface of the fasteners have a shorter radius than the outside surface of the conduit. However, where the only difference between the prior art and the claims is a recitation of relative dimensions of the claimed device and a device having the claimed relative dimensions would not

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perform differently than the prior art device, the claimed device is not patentably distinct from the prior art device. In Gardner v. TEC Systems, Inc., 725 F.2d 1338, 220 USPQ 777 (Fed. Cir. 1984), cert. Denied, 469 U.S. 830, 225 USPQ 232 (1984).

With respect to Claim 6: Siegfried discloses that the non-corrosive metallic material is copper (Column 4 Lines 60-67).

With respect to Claim 7: Siegfried discloses that the non-corrosive metallic material is stainless steel (Column 4 Lines 60-67).

With respect to Claim 19: Leahey discloses a temperature control assembly (Fig. 12 Item 908, Column 9 Lines 53-67 and Column 10 Lines 1-9) comprising: a housing of generally annular cross-section, wherein the housing comprises: an aperture generally disposed along a center axis of the housing (Fig. 12 Item 1212, Column 9 Lines 53-67 and Column 10 Lines 1-9); a first side disposed between the aperture and an outside edge of the housing and including a surface generally perpendicular to the center axis (Fig. 12 Item 1206, Column 9 Lines 53-67 and Column 10 Lines 1-9); a channel disposed through the surface (Fig. 12 Item 1214, Column 9 Lines 53-67 and Column 10 Lines 1-9); a second side disposed between the aperture and the outside edge and having a reflective appearance (Fig. 12 Item 908, Column 9 Lines 53-67 and Column 10 Lines 1-9); a plurality of sockets disposed between the surface and the second side and formed to accept a plurality of heating elements (Fig. 12 Item 1216, Column 9 Lines 53-

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67 and Column 10 Lines 1-9); and a flange disposed along the first side and having a plurality of holes arranged substantially to align the temperature control assembly for use in an etching process chamber assembly and to position the second side to face toward a process chamber of the etching process chamber assembly (Fig. 12 Item 1202, Column 9 Lines 53-67 and Column 10 Lines 1-9); a cooling conduit formed from a non-corrosive metallic material, wherein the cooling conduit is disposed along a groove created in the first side, disposed within the channel, and disposed adjacent to the aperture (Fig. 12 Item 1214, Column 9 Lines 53-67 and Column 10 Lines 1-9); a fastener coupled to the housing and operable to associate the cooling conduit with the housing (Fig. 12 Item 1210, Column 9 Lines 53-67 and Column 10 Lines 1-9); and a mounting block formed from a metal complementary to the non-corrosive metallic material and coupled to the cooling conduit (Fig. 12 Item 908, Column 9 Lines 53-67 and Column 10 Lines 1-9). The mounting block is not described in the specification of Leahey, but it is shown in the drawing of the temperature control assembly shown in Figure 12. In Figure 12 the upper most socket (Item 1216) has a larger volume than the other sockets and the cooling conduit adjacent to the uppermost socket contains two holes, showing that the inlet and outlet of the cooling fluid is at this location. Therefore, the uppermost socket is used as a mounting block to couple the cooling conduit to a coolant source.

Claim 19 differs from Leahey in reciting that there are a plurality of fasteners while Leahey only teaches one fastener. The use of a one piece construction instead of the structure would be merely a matter of obvious engineering choice. *In re Larson*, 340

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F.2d 965, 968, 144 USPQ 347, 349 (CCPA 1965). Also, it is obvious to make the fasteners portable, integral, separable, or adjustable. *In re Lindberg* 93 USPQ 23; *In re Larson et al.* 144 USPQ 347; *In re Dulberg* 129 USPQ 348; *In re Stevens* 101 USPQ 284.

Leahy does not expressly state the plurality of fasteners comprises: a plurality of first fasteners disposed within a plurality of cavities, wherein the cavities are formed in the surface such that the first fasteners disposed within the cavities do not extend past the surface, and wherein the vertical distance between the bottom of each of the cavities and the bottom of the channel is less than the vertical distance between the top of the cooling conduit as it rests in the channel and the bottom of the channel, such that when coupled to the housing the first fasteners associate the cooling conduit with the housing by clamping the cooling conduit within the channel; and a plurality of second fasteners disposed along the housing adjacent to the groove such that the second fasteners do not extend past the surface, and wherein the second fasteners each include a curved surface that engages the outside surface of the cooling conduit, the curved surface having a shorter radius than the outside surface, such that when coupled to the housing the second fasteners associate the cooling conduit with the housing by clamping the cooling conduit against the housing.

Siegfried discloses a temperature control assembly wherein at least two fasteners (Fig. 1 Item 110, Column 4 Lines 53-67) are disposed along the assembly adjacent to a groove such that the fasteners do not extend past the surface (Fig. 2 Item 216 and 214, Column 5 Lines 65-67 and Column 6 Lines 1-4). Leahy and Siegfried are

analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely temperature control assemblies.

At the time of invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to form the assembly of Leahey including a plurality of fasteners are disposed along the assembly adjacent to a groove such that the fasteners do not extend past the surface in view of the teaching of Siegfried. The suggestions or motivations for doing so would have been to provide cooling to the peripheral edge of the temperature control assembly, to add structural rigidity and alignment force to the assembly (Column 4 Lines 52-67 and Column 5 Lines 1-3).

The plurality of first fasteners and the plurality of cavities in claim 19 are described by the applicant to have criticality by allowing the assembly to couple to another component of the etching process chamber assembly in a flush manner (Specification Paragraph 21).

Leahey discloses a fastener (Fig. 12 Item 1210, Column 9 Lines 53-67 and Column 10 Lines 1-9) that allows the assembly to couple to another component of the etching process chamber assembly in a flush manner. The plurality of first fasteners and the plurality of cavities in claim 2 are equivalent to the fastener of Leahey. An express suggestion to substitute one equivalent component or process for another is not necessary to render such substitution obvious In re Fout, 675 F.2d 297,213 USPQ 532 (CCPA 1982). Further, Substitution of equivalents requires no express motivation. *In re Fount*, 213 USPQ 532 (CCPA 1982); *In re Siebentritt* 152, USPQ (CCPA 1967).

Siegfried discloses fasteners (Fig. 2 Item 216 Column 4 Lines 53-67 and Column 5 Lines 1-3) that each include a curved surface that engages the outside surface of the cooling conduit (Fig. 2 Item 214 Column 4 Lines 53-67 and Column 5 Lines 1-3), such that when coupled to the housing the fasteners associate the cooling conduit with the housing by clamping the cooling conduit against the housing (Fig. 2 Item 216 Column 4 Lines 53-67 and Column 5 Lines 1-3).

Siegfried does not expressly state that the curved surface of the fasteners have a shorter radius than the outside surface of the conduit. However, where the only difference between the prior art and the claims is a recitation of relative dimensions of the claimed device and a device having the claimed relative dimensions would not perform differently than the prior art device, the claimed device is not patentably distinct from the prior art device. In Gardner v. TEC Systems, Inc., 725 F.2d 1338, 220 USPQ 777 (Fed. Cir. 1984), cert. Denied, 469 U.S. 830, 225 USPQ 232 (1984).

With respect to Claim 20: Leahey discloses the housing is formed of aluminum (Column 9 Lines 59-61).

Siegfried discloses the non-corrosive material is copper (Column 4 Lines 60-67).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Gat (US 5970214) teaches a heating device for semiconductor wafers.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James A. Fiorito whose telephone number is (571)272-7426. The examiner can normally be reached on Standard.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Parviz Hassanzadeh can be reached on (571) 272-1435. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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